

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI.



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BAD BREATH Caused by offensive secretions.

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Having for several years past devoted

the best part of his time to the practice of

the use of caustic injections with painful operations,

and the removal of tumors, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

cautiously and successfully by patients returning with

screams of pain, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

and the removal of tumors, &c., &c., &c.,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1865.

Many of the radical organs come to us filled with hostile criticisms upon particular individuals who have been elected to Congress from the Southern States. The position which some of these members elect formerly occupied is exaggerated and distorted, and misrepresents the Southern people with the avowed purpose of prejudicing the public mind against the admission of Southern representatives to Congress, and to thwart President Johnson's policy of restoration.

After representing these members elect in the most odious light, the radical organ ask nothing, And shall such men be admitted to Congress?

Now, these friends dole the real question at issue. They beat the bush at a distance. They endeavor to throw dust in the eyes of the public. The individual character of this or that man elected from the South to Congress concerns only that particular person and his constituents. It has nothing to do with the general question. The friends of the radicals are attacking exiles from the South.

Friends of the South, who are not in the South, and indifferent alike. They would exclude the States as such, no matter whom their people might send to represent them, they will not do this. They will, however, do this.

Well, is that any reason for refusing admission to men who can take the oath which they have taken? They will not admit C. C. Longton, of Alabama, the old Whig editor of the Mobile Advertiser, who fought secession for twenty-five years, because, as they allege, he advocated the raising of the black flag during the war. We believe this to be a gross and shameless libel upon Mr. Longton; but admit the fact for the sake of argument, and does the exclusion of Mr. Longton, in law, or, reasoning or, dooms the cause of an exiled editor, R. J. Brown, or Robert Ridgway, of Virginia, or Jacob Barker, of Louisiana, or any other member elected from the South who has always been loyal and who can comply with all the laws of Congress? We

believe loyalty in the South was at a premium in the estimation of the patriots of the Stevens-Sumner class.

But it seems not. It doesn't.

It doesn't make the least difference with them now whether persons were loyal or not. They don't take into consideration the fact that a Southern representative can be a man not loyal, but they act as if he had been from the South, and when a section passes a secession ordinance, or if the fact answers the question in the affirmative they forthwith exclude the member who claims his seat, and they do it, not upon the ground that he is disloyal, but because he is from a State lately in revolt. Then they endorse the correctness of the secession theory and attempt to legalize its effects. The radicals thus recognize the validity of secession, and upon the heads of the Southern people the consequences of its theory long after the practical part of the war is over.

But, despite the notorious fact that the Southern states passed upon the ordinances of secession, and were never legally responsible for them. These ordinances were never framed by the people; were never submitted to or ratified by the people; and yet the secession radicals in Congress persist in holding the Southern people responsible for the acts of a set of politicians that did not represent their sober views; and responsible for them after the power of those politicians had been overthrown and destroyed, and all the mistakes which they placed before the execution of the laws of the United States overcome and removed. The secession radicals thereby show that they intend to recognize, endorse, and, as far as they can, to legalize distinctly and unequivocally the naked and hate principle of secession, even when that principle is asserted only by political leaders, and not ratified by the people. Has a more revolting position than this ever been assumed by any of men from the organization of the Government.

The Southern REBELLION IN LOUISVILLE—it has been suggested, and we think, with great propriety, that the Kentucky folks who participated in the late struggle for the Union, should assemble in this city at an early day for the purpose of a social reunion after the stirring war times through which they have passed. Within the last three months, gatherings like the one suggested have been made by the friends of the cause of Grant and Sherman in St. Louis and Chicago, and each occasion was a brilliant and delightful one. Brave men, who had performed noble and memorable deeds, met together and talked over the common dangers they had encountered, and their hearts were warmed as by a new visitation of patriotic feeling. While they referred to the past with mingled sorrow and pride, they were inspired with fresh hope and confidence in the future glory and prosperity of the Republic. We hope that the suggestion of a social reunion of military officers in this city will be carried into effect, and in the event, would be the source of pleasure and profit to all who should participate in it.

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